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THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Making all due allowances for the predatory aspects of the combat which has begun in the East, it would be foolish and unphilosophical to ignore the fact that this is a struggle in which two civilizations and two religions have appealed to the wager of battle. The secular features of the Eastern question are manifest enough, but it is idle to deny that religious and moral elements are also involved, and the forces of sentiment are at least as strong and pervading as the warfare of races.

In view of the impending collision between Russians and Turks it is therefore of interest to know the religious issues which are to be tried by battle between the contestants. The Christian faith of Russia is familiar to all, and being essentially that of the rest of Christendom, needs no explanation. The religion of Mohammed, which has been adopted by Turks, may not be as generally understood. Hence a brief sketch may not be without interest. Mohammed was born in Mecca, A. D. 569 or 571. His family was wealthy and illustrious, but his father died in his infancy, and the family honors and family fortune descended to another son. Five camels and an Ethiopian slave were the sole heritage of the future Prophet. Mecca, his birth-place, had been for many generations the seat of the Koreishites, the principal of the tribes of Arabia, and claiming a descent from Ishmael. Their temple supposed to have been erected by Abraham, was the great object of their reverence. They had, however, fallen from the faith of their ancestors into a system of idolatry peculiar to themselves, in which, while recognizing the Supreme Being, they worshipped a number of inferior divinities, male and female, whom they represented as his offspring, though their affection for idolatry had really declined when Mohammed made his appearance, and they had fallen into the error of the Sadducees, rejecting the doctrines of the resurrection and of a future state. Like all the Arabians, the Koreishites devoted themselves to mercantile pursuits, and Mohammed was trained in the mercantile profession. In his commercial expeditions, which led him into foreign countries, he was brought into intimate association with both Jews and Christians, from the former of whom he obtained the record of the faith originally held by Abraham, the master whom he most revered, and from both a strong conviction of the unity of the Supreme Being. He had little disposition, however, to affiliate with either, as the religion of both emanated from descendants of Isaac, and both looked upon the race of Ishmael with contempt and aversion. Not long after his first marriage he conceived the idea of becoming the founder of a new religion. The restoration of the faith of Abraham, who had come out from idolators and obtained the knowledge of one God, because the dream of his life. It has been disputed whether he was an impostor or not. It is certain, however, that he could neither read nor write, and he claimed as evidence of his divine mission that, being utterly illiterate, he could read the Koran, which he said had been brought to him by the angel Gabriel, announcing to him that he was the Prophet of God. He had, however, become well acquainted with a Persian Jew, and a degraded Nestorian monk, from whom he derived the knowledge of the Jewish and Christian scriptures. But for the fabulous story of their origin his first doctrines commended themselves to men of intelligence. He acknowledged the authenticity and unification of the Jewish and Christian scriptures, and that Moses and Christ were prophets sent from God. The fundamental principles of his faith was the unity of the Supreme Being, to whom he also attributed infinite knowledge, power and benevolence. To show the minuteness to which the goodness of the Almighty extends the Koran declares that "the weight of an ant in Heaven or on earth, the least weight, like the heaviest, escapeth not the knowledge of the Most High.' The day of final judgment is in close accordance with the Christian Scriptures, and on fear, love and gratitude to God depends the eternal welfare of mortals. But the divergence from the Christian faith commences in the several rewards accorded hereafter to the righteous and the refusal of all mercy to idolators both in this world and the next. For true believers, whose works do not correspond with their faith, there is a minor hell reserved, which, if they have labored and fought for the faith, will not be interminable. For Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians special hells are appointed; though if they have led pure lives some hope is held out of their ultimate salvation. Next to the Supreme Being the prophet is to be the object of special veneration. The doctrines of predestination and almsgiving are fundamental points of the practical religion of Mohammed. Prayer is the duty of every believer. The prescribed hours of prayer are at morning, noon, sunset and the closing in of night. Mohammed declared that God had announced to him that He would receive no prayer "which, in attesting that there is but one God, doth not also attest that Mohammed is his prophet."

The word koran signifies that which ought to be read. It comprises the entire scheme, religious, moral, social and political, of Mohammedan institutions. It prohibits drunkenness and gaming, to neither of which vices Oriental races are addicted, but it sanctions polygamy and provides for sensual gratifications. While it was superior to polytheism, it was inferior in purity and spirituality to the faith of Jews and Christians. So long as the Arabs, an exceptionally refined and valiant race, were its chief supporters, the germs of mischief in it were not fully developed. It is only in the Turks of the present day that the legitimate results of the principles and religion of Mohammed are illustrated. Mohammedanism was from the first established by the sword, and the sword had become the last appeal to save it from extinction. It may be added that Mohammed died of poison, which a woman put in a dish of mutton, to try the divinity of the prophet. The taste indicated that there was something wrong, and he declared that the mutton had spoken to him and told him it was poisoned, but, as has been quaintly remarked, it did not speak to him in time, for it finally killed him.

LONDON, May 12.—The military operations on the Danube and in Asia make slow progress on both sides. The Russians, in spite of their great resources and fine organization have a great many difficulties to overcome. The character of the country and the fortifications render an advance tedious on land, and Hobart Pasha's respectable English pluck and well drilled sailors keep the Muscovites from making much progress in maritime operations. Apart from the actual warfare it is a question whether Russia or Turkey is suffering most. Both are impecunious, but the Turks are living on the manna of fanaticism. A statement has been published by the Paris *Patrie* to the effect that the Russian debt is now $3,000,000,000, while in 1830 it was scarcely $74,000,000.

The Daily *Telegraph's* specials from Batoum on Friday at midnight says: "About 5 o'clock this morning the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched in the usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of these hills and upon the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swathes. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain, below the Turkish position, during their attempts to make way against this fire. A body of the Turks, or horse and on foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected a great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon the ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly, in a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours; the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their artillery fire gradually slackened and they at length withdrew.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, describing the battle near Batoum says: "I myself was an eye witness of this important engagement from the first to the last, and can testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved with a gallantry which was most admirable. They had, however, during a great part of the action, the advantage of entrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant."

The same correspondent, under Saturday's date, says: "The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks The dead and wounded on the Russian side will exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours' actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed was Khalim Bey, of the irregulars.'

An official telegram from Japan states that another army corps has reached Kagoshima. More than one battle has been fought there a large part of the town has been burned. The Imperialists were victorious in every engagement.

The *Times* correspondent at Pera telegraphs as follows: "As evidence of the general condition to which ten days of incessant rain have reduced the Asiatic region we need only to read the intelligence from Bagdad, describing the flood, which has overwhelmed both banks of the Tigris. A similar inundation is unknown since time immemorial, the river having thrown out a new branch above Bagdad, which has completely blockaded the city and swept away two hundred houses in the village of Kiamazie. The worst evil which the Russians may bring upon us by their premature invasion is cholera, which exposure to so inclement a season, can hardly fail to produce among their troops."

In the House of Commons this afternoon Hon. Rob't Bourk, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal, said: "Immediately after the outbreak of the war the Government learned that an iron-clad built for Turkey was lying at Victoria docks, and took steps to prevent an infringement of the foreign enlistment act." Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question by Mr. Gourley, liberal, said: 'Egypt forming a part of Turkey is certainly at war with Russia. Russia therefore has a right to blockade Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory, and goods going to Egypt may be considered contraband.' Hon. Rob't Bourk, in reply to a question by Mr. Ryland, liberal, said it was untrue that England and Austria had agreed to protest against the declaration of Roumanian independence.

The intelligent New York correspondent of the Raleigh *Observer* gives the following gratifying information of the death of a grinding monopoly the operation of which has been one of the many devices by which the South has been kept drained of its money. Sewing Machines, Insurance Companies and Fertilizers have taken nearly all:

Congress having wisely refused to renew the patents on sewing machines, the prices have suddenly been reduced one-half, from $60 to $30—at least on one of them, and probably on all. This shows what an enormous profit has been realized on these machines by the patentees, who have rapidly accumulated millions. One of these patentees, near Boston, has been in the habit of entertaining, to an extent unparalleled. He invited and entertained for a day 2,000 people, providing cars and carriages to take them both ways to his place ten miles from the city, where all sorts of things in the way of eating and drinking, and amusements, made the day one of rare enjoyment. On another occasion he entertained (for a week, I believe,) hundreds of Southern military, who went to Boston from the centennial, and took them to see the sights of the beautiful suburbs of Boston.

The patent office has ascertained that during one year, viz: 1874, five of the many sewing machine makers sold 410,000 machines. If the average price of these was $60 (and it was probably more) the amount realized was $24,600,000. Half of this, or $12,300,000, is now admitted by this reduction of price to have been profit—about two and a half millions of dollars to each of the five manufacturers. But even this does not show all the profit, for the reduced price of $30 probably yields $10 or $15 of profit.

THE CRY FOR REST.—A physician says that the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the better will be the more healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will restore vigor to an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to promote weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room, a clean conscience and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless night, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep; otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.

The Reidsville *Times* says: A negro named Wesley Dodson stole a sheep from Sam Brandon at Dellah, Halifax, Va; the other night, and Brandon tracked the negro to his home in Milton, N. C. There he found the sheep skin in the house and the negro broke and ran. Mr. Brandon got Nat Palmer's fox hounds and set them on the negro's track, and Tuesday evening they were making the woods around Milton ring with their music. Night came on and the negro dodged the hounds by taking a tree, but early Wednesday morning the chase was resumed with redoubled vigor.

A Scotch clergyman was seen by a neighbor trudging home on Monday morning with a stout cod he had just bought, and was accosted with, 'Mr. Duncan, did you know that that fish was caught on Sunday?' The minister, in his characteristic blunt manner, replied, 'Well, well, the fish is not to blame for that, my man.'

HEROISM OF THE PLAINS.

There was an excited crowd gathered about the Pony Express Station at McPherson's. The western-bound rider had arrived with a bullet in his leg, and reported that the Pawnees were off their reservation, and were advancing on the settlement. They had met him between the last station and McPherson, and had given him chase. McPherson could boast of but twenty-five souls at that time before the railroad was finished, and there were but forty men in all capable of defending the post. What was to be done had to be done quickly. Fort Grattan was eighty miles north-west, and a rider was dispatched in haste. Fort Kearney was seventy miles southeast, and who would summon aid from there? It was a dangerous undertaking. The route lay through the hostile country, and the messenger would be almost sure to meet Indians. The pony-riders as a general thing, were fearless men, but this proposition was fraught with so much danger, that they were loth to undertake it.

'Ef Slate was on'y here,' cried an old man, 'there'd be no hesitation while wimmin and children were in danger.'

'I'll go!' and a bright-eyed, fearless looking fellow stepped forth.

'Good!' said the old man pressing his hand, 'Old Jim Johnson sez so! Old Jim Johnson! You hear me! There's more sense in Essex's babeza, then the hull lot uv you. Pick your hoss, boy, and ride for your life! See, there's Nellie lookin' at you. For her sake, Willie ef no one's else. Thirty-five helpless wimmin and children, think of it! Ride your best, and when you get to the station you may get relief! Post 'em there, and when you get to the Fort tell the commandant to send on cavalry as quick as possible. Fetch the sojers, and we will send the reds to California! Nellie Johnson's your'n as soon as you get back. Good-by, boy, and God speed you!'

There was a spring, a rush of hoofs, and the ride to Kearney had begun. Right gallantly did the horse spring away at the rider's bidding, and the blue eyes of sweet Nellie Johnson were kept upon them until horse and rider faded away from them upon the horizon.

Love was one incentive for the pony-rider's mission, and the desire to save the people of McPherson from a bloody death the other. Did man ever risk life in a better cause? Onward swept the little horse with her flying heels throwing a cloud of dust, that hovered in the air for a hundred yards behind her. To the left of them glided the still waters of the Platte, and on the right outstretched lay the boundless green of the prairie. The rider sat as firm as a rock, his dauntless face looking straight ahead, and wearing an air which seemed to say, it was all for the sake of Nellie Johnson.

You may talk of the Mamelukes, the Tartar horsemen, the savage Bedouins, and all the wild riders, but what are they to compare with our American pony riders—men who were fearless, and who braved every danger, who ran the risk of life in every mile they dashed over; who were expected to do fifty miles at top speed in day-light or darkness, hot or cold, rain or shine. But the railroad has done away with pony-rider, and we hear of no more such exploits as that of the renowned Jimmy Moore.

Onward swept the brave little horse, and at last the station came in view. A minute more, and horse and rider were at the door. No relay was there to meet them. Not a sign of life was to be seen, but the hoof tracks on the ground in every direction showed that the relief had fled. Giving the horse a drink, the rider mounted, and again was on the way to Kearney. Further on they came to a large object in the center of the trail. It was the western-bound stage, with horses gone, the driver between the fore-wheels with a bullet in his head, the passengers lying about the road, and the conductor in the boot and wounded unto death. One horrid look, a pause, and faster fled the horse. Mile after mile is left behind, station after station is passed, and no relief! Will they ever get to Kearney?

On the prairie to the right of them appear a host of mounted men. They are pets of the Peace Commission on their annual marauding tour. Turning with a triumphant yell, they speed to head the rider off. Narrower grows the distance between them, and the gallant horse redoubled his exertions. In the van of the savages rides a tall chief, mounted upon a powerful horse, his plumes streaming in the wind, as he urges onward the noble animal he bestrides. Young Essex can escape if he turns back. But, no, no! The sweet face of Nellie Johnson—the shrinking forms of defenceless little ones come before his view, and dashing the perspiration from his brow, the pursued dashed onward! But a few miles more and succor is at hand.

Nearer came the pursuers. Now ride, young Essex, for it is threescore lives to one! Speed, brave little horse; strain muscle, nerves, and heart, for your work will be well done! Ride young Essex, for every thing is at stake. Onward—onward, rushed the horse, his hoofs beating time to his short quick breath. The gap closes! Twang! A sharp pain in the side, and the rider reeled in the saddle but for an instant only. Bending low in the saddle, the whip raised for the first time, and faster fled the horse.

And now the green ramparts and stockaded walls of Fort Kearney came in view. The baffled savages turned and set out rapidly up the trail, while the fainting rider checks the faltering steps of his dying horse. One last, last look at the waving sea of green, and they enter the gates thrown open to receive them.

In the center of the parade stands a group of men about a horse and rider. The horse is down now, and from his nostrils gushes the life current, and beside him lies the rider.

Young Essex raises his head from the arm that supported it and said: 'Pawnees off their reservation—McPherson's station cleaned out—oh, help—quick! My love to—to—Nellie—Johnson—"

And grasping the reins with stiffening clutch, the barbed shaft eating out his soul, he sank upon the pony's neck.

Their brave hearts have ceased to beat.

PARTY DIVISIONS.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican furnishes some facts and figures relative to the exact status of the Forty-fifth Congress, outside of contested elections. There are three vacancies in the Senate, one from South Carolina and two from Louisiana. The tabulation of States geographically is thus given:

UNITED STATES SENATE.

	Dems.	Reps.
Six New England States	2	10
Three Middle States	4	2
Sixteen Southern States	24	5
Ten Western States	2	18
Three Pacific States	1	5
	33	40
Republican maj.		7

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Dems.	Reps
Six New England States	5	23
Three Middle States	30	37
Sixteen Southern States	90	16
Ten Western States	24	62
Three Pacific States	1	5
	150	143
Democratic maj.		7

The correspondent above alluded to says: 'It will be seen that the Republicans have exactly the same majority in the Senate that the Democrats have in the House, both political parties having precisely 183 votes on joint ballot.'

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The present Archbishop of Dublin, the gifted author of the work so widely known on the 'Study of Word,' is not in very robust health, and has been for many years apprehensive of paralysis. At a recent dinner in Dublin, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, His Grace sat on the right of his hostess, the Duchess of Abercorn. In the midst of the dinner the company was startled by seeing the Archbishop rise from his seat, and still more startled to hear him exclaim, in a dismal and sepulchral ton, "It has come! it has come!"

"What has come, your Grace?" eagerly cried half a dozen voices from different parts of the table.

What I have been expecting for twenty years,' solemnly answered the Archbishop—"a stroke of paralysis. I have been pinching myself for the last twenty minutes and find myself entirely without sensation.'

"Pardon me, my dear Archbishop," said the Duchess, looking up to him with a somewhat quizzical smile—"pardon me for contradicting, but it is I that you have been pinching."

A duel was fought at Little Rock the other day, but, by a singular coincidence, both the seconds were dentists, and they could not resist the temptation to draw the bullets before handing the pistols to their principals, and still both parties live to ornament society.—*Toledo Blade.*

HEAD WASH.—Sage tea is one of the very best washings and dressings for the hair. The hair should be carefully brushed and braided in two firm braids, then the roots rubbed with a sponge dipped in lukewarm sage tea, after which the braids can be washed and dried with a towel. This preserves the color of the hair and keeps the scalp clean.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last Monroe Rector, a young man from Morganton, jumped from the train bound West, two miles below Morganton, and was thrown under the hind wheels of the first-class coach.—The wheels passed over both legs just below the knee. He was carried home where he died in a few hours. Being somewhat expert in jumping from cars, while in motion, he would not allow the conductor to stop for him.—Statesville *Landmark.*

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 23, 1877.

RUSSIA.

For the benefit of many of our readers, we take the liberty of saying something of the main features of this great empire, a principal party to the war which has just opened. And in doing so, we may be able to correct some false impressions which have naturally arisen as the overwhelming superiority of the population of Russia as compared with that of Turkey, the other party to the war.

Russia is known to the commercial and diplomatic world principally through its European connections. Yet its vast European territory is less than half of what it controls in Asia. The former lies in the North Eastern portion of Europe with an area in square miles of about two millions and a half, being nearly as large as all the rest of that continent; while in Asia, its possessions extend from the Ural Mountains on the West to the Pacific on the East; and from the North Sea to the Chinese frontier, the whole Empire having a length from East to West of 6,681 miles and a breadth from North to South of 2,628 miles.

The population is supposed to be about seventy five millions, of which not quite eight millions are in Asiatic Russia. This estimate gives a very small proportion to the square mile, and leaves the impression on the mind of a wilderness thinly peopled and little dependent upon the aids and arts of civilization. And this is true to a greater extent than is usually conceived, for the impression made by the magnificence of its Capitals, and the cultivation of its educated men lead to the conclusion that Russia is not behind any other European State in refinement. The truth is, that the civilization of Russia is factitious. It did not grow upward as that of other nations, from the people, but was forced upon that people by the enlightement and ambition of far seeing rulers. Peter the Great, himself a savage in manners, but a giant in intellect, and a Napoleon in ambition, lashed his barbarian subjects into a semblance of modern progress; compelled them, as slaves, to do the bidding of a despot's will, and urged them on to measures for which they had no inclination. The spirit of Peter has animated his successors. The legacy of ambitious aggrandizement has been faithfully treasured, and the schemes which inflamed the brain of Peter, steadily burn in the hearts of his successors. But the people would, of their own choice, fall back into the indolent habits of the half reclaimed savage. That is indeed the condition of the rural population. For they are not of the Caucasian or Aryan stock, but of an Ungrian or Asiatic race, a blood little apt to be fired by ambition to improve. Yet it is a submissive race, with reverent affection for their Czar, and obedient without a murmur to the direst exactions upon their personal services, and upon their pecuniary abilities. Hence it is, that while eminently a peaceful people, averse to war or contention of any kind, they are always obedient to demands for military service, and the successive rulers have had no difficulty in filling up the ranks of their armies to carry out their grand schemes of territorial acquisition. For, let it be remembered, that not two hundred years ago, Peter contended for national existence with the petty kingdom of Sweden. He conquered the army of that kingdom at Pultowa, and began that stupendous system of addition to his empire which, under his successors has never been suffered to flag; which absorbed the neighboring small states in Europe; which spread Russian dominion over Northern Asia; which, in latter days, has absorbed Caucasia, and pushed itself to the borders of British India; and which now is trying again the often defeated, tenaciously cherished attempt on Turkey.

There is much hollowness of pretense in the reasons Russia advances for the war on Turkey. It is the thin veil of religious zeal thrown over the stern purposes of insatiable ambition. In that point of view which takes in Russia as a continually expanding empire, there seems to be a necessity why she should possess Turkey. Russia is practically cut off, except by the sufferance of Turkey, from all connection on the South with the ports of the world; she has the Black Sea, but the entrance of that is controlled absolutely by the forts on the Bosphorus. She must get out, or the richest of her interests must perish.

But it would not do to proclaim her real notions, and she has seized upon the pretext of religious zeal and sympathy for her fellow Christians in Turkey, ground to a cruel degree of oppression by the unbelieving Moslem. The religion of Russia is that of the Greek Church, of which the Czar is the real head. The Christians of Turkey are of the same creed.

And notwithstanding the fact that ambition, and not religious sympathy, is the motive power of the war; notwithstanding that the jealousies of other European powers at the possible results of the overthrow of Turkey, the genuine sympathies of the Christian world must be with that power which drives from European soil an aggressor who came in on the ruin of a Christian empire, and who has ruled a conquered people as a military despot for four centuries, without ever for a moment relaxing the rigor of its domination; without absorbing, or assimilating with the native peoples; without the capacity of the European to utilise those materials out of which prosperous states are made; intent at the last, as at first, to exact the uttermost farthing of spoil, burning still with the same fierce religious bigotry, the sword or the Koran still the dread alternatives; living on European soil, as if on an encampment, and apparently still ready to submit his title to his possessions to the decision of the sword. As a barbarian soldier he came. As a barbarian soldier let him be driven out.

THE PRIVILEGE TAX.

A good deal of grumbling has followed the exaction of the tax imposed by the last Legislature, known as the Privilege tax. A little explanation of the subject may disperse the ill humor, and show that the tax is only a just contribution levied really to equalize burdens which have been borne by the larger class of merchants, and from which the small traders were exempt.

The Legislature in its efforts to maintain its pledges of reform and economy, was very reluctant to impose new burdens upon any class of the people or upon any industry. It reduced the poll tax to eighty-nine cents, and it reduced the merchants tax from one eighth of one per cent to one tenth of one per cent. The complaint comes from the smaller merchant, who complains that he is taxed as much as the greater. But here comes the explanation. Every merchant and every other trader is required to pay one tenth of one per cent for purchases made in or out of the State; *but no retail merchant shall be required to pay any tax on purchases made from wholesale merchants residing in this State.* Now, the smaller class of merchants make their purchases almost wholly within the State. Hence they escape altogether the tax on their business, unless they are reached by the privilege tax of $5. Even when they do go beyond the State to purchase, only a small proportion take the trouble to furnish lists of such purchases. Such is the experience of Sheriffs and of the State Treasurer. Hence the burden of the support of the government falls upon other classes and other industries. The only certain way to equalize the burden was to impose a tax which was fixed and certain in amount upon a class engaged in the business of buying and selling merchandize—a business everywhere recognized as a legitimate subject of taxation.

We append section 12 of the Act to Raise Revenue:

SEC 12. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist, and every other drader who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise, of whatever name or description, except such as are specially taxed elsewhere in this act, shall, in addition to his *ad valorem* tax, pay as a privilege tax five dollars and one-tenth of one per centum on the total amount of purchases in or out of the State, for cash or on credit, but no retail merchant shall be required to pay any tax on purchases made from wholesale merchants residing in this state.

General Leach publishes in the Raleigh *Observer* a long letter denying his advocacy of the revival of the old Whig party. We must give the General the credit he claims for sincerity in his denial. Certainly he has rendered good and valuable service to the party to which he now belongs, and it must not be withheld. But it cannot be denied that he gave, by his own admission, color to the statement of the *Observers* correspondent. It is now certain that the Whig movement finds no favor with press or people. But words spoken in pleasantry, might have been claimed to have a serious meaning if a favorable echo had responded.

It reminds one of the hunter who shot at an animal with some uncertainty as to whether he shot at a deer or a calf. Being reproached by a fellow huntsman with his ignorance, he replied, "well, if it was a deer I shot at it to kill. If it was a calf, I shot at it to miss."

MARKETS.

The tendency of the breadstuff and provision market is still steadily downward. In New York, the decline since it began has been about one dollar on the barrel. On Saturday quotations were $7,50, to 8,25 for common to fair Extra. Best brands Southern, $8,30 to $10,50. Corn from 68 to 70.

The foreign demand being checked, and our wheat harvest approaching, flour will not probably rally again this season; more particularly as the tables of a majority of buyers will have their supplies supplemented by the use of vegetables and fruits.

JUDGE COX' OPINION.

We regret to differ from a gentleman we so highly esteem, in the opinion he gave at Greensboro in the case of the state vs. Jesse F. Hoskins & others involving the the right of transfer of cases to which the State is party, to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. The defendants were indicted for an assault and battery committed in their capacity as revenue officers, and claim, as such, exemption from the jurisdiction of the State Courts, and responsibility to the United States Courts only, under the law set forth in the Revised Statute providing for such transfer.

Judge Cox bases his decision upon the surrender of State sovreignty which North Carolina made when she ratified the articles of the Constitution of the United States. True, their was a certain surrender of sovreignty, for that was necessary to give a national government power to enforce its national character. But in regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts, that could only embrace such surrender of sovreignty as extended over the interests of commerce, and navrgation, of coinage, and postal affairs, of relations with foreign powers and of other matters of a public character. All other claims to set under the idea of the surrender of State sovreignty an usurpation, of which, since the war, the General Government has given abundant examples.

Rightly construed, the powers of the United States Courts in reference to individuals is concurrent. It strikes at the very root of State sovreignty, it crushes it out, to admit that these Courts can interpose to turn aside the course of domestic law and shield offenders against the laws of the State by the plea of original jurisdiction. To admit a doctrine so monstrous is to give to officers of the General government absolute immunity for all crimes of violence or oppression, committed under color of their office against citizens of the State because it is to the interest of the General Government to protect its officials in order to ensure their zeal, if not their fidelity.

The State Courts ought never to entertain such doctrine. The State, who has entrusted the administration of its laws to these Courts, looks to them to protect its citizens. No such abregation of duties as is contemplated by the claims of the United States Courts ought to be tolerated. It never would have been submitted to except under political exigencies a submission to which was imperative. The claim of the United States to interfere with the domestic administration of justice was set up during that rapid march towards centralization which began with the ascendancy of the Republican party, over-riding in its course the Constitution, State sovreignty, and every other safeguard to the stability of the government. That march is happily arrested, and the country surely may gather again and reconstruct its shattered and scattered rights and powers without the suspicion of disloyalty or the promulgation of offensive doctrines of state rights.

The protection of its citizens, the punishment of offences against them, are rights and duties the State cannot part with or evade. These things can be better secured in the State Courts than if left to Federal justice, fairness, or clemency. We have not forgotten the Kuklux trials, where juries were selected to convict, and a Federal judge came prepared in advance to pronounce sentence.

We can only allude to the crisis in French affairs. Fearful trouble, coming as suddenly and unexpectedly as a thunder bolt from a cloudless sky, threatens distraction and bloodshed to a country as little stable in its government as Mexico, and for which peace and tranquility are necessities.

The sudden dismissal of Mons. Simon, Prime Minister, from the Cabinet, shows how intensified are the passions of the three leading factions of France—the Monarchists, the Bonapartist and the Republicans. In France, the settlement of political differences is decided by the bullet or the guillotine, not by the ballot. So the agitation is in that country regarded in Europe as of the most serious nature.

Next week we will be able to spread before our readers information for which we have no space in this issue.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News* says: The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company are busy at work changing the track near Halifax, and putting a new bridge over Quankey. The new bridge is to be a solid stone arch of great span. This road has put its track in fine condition, two-thirds of the iron having been laid down new in the last three or four years. The company has recently bought 30,000 tons of steel rails, about enough to lay 25 miles of track. No railroad in the State has yet adopted these rails.

The time made on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is now at the rate of 30 miles an hour, exclusive of stoppages. The rate of speed on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad is 35 miles an hour.

GENERAL LORING.

Among the 'dispersed abroad' is this gallant soldier, a native of Wilmington, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and in the 'late unhappy confusions,' and latterly in the Egyptian army. A letter received at Washington a few days ago, and printed in the New York *World*, thus refers to his service in the war going on between Egypt and Abyssinnia:

'We had a terrific campaign; there was never anything like it in my long experience. General Loring was not in command, but was only the second in command. It was expected that the Commander-in-Chief, Ratib, (an Arab or Circassian), would have followed the advice of General Loring, and if he had there would have been a brilliant campaign for the Egyptians, but Ratib thought it was plain sailing so set up for himself, and in doing so played the 'devil generally.' On one occasion he met with a heavy loss, when, had he concentrated his forces, as advised by Gen. Loring, the Abyssinian army would have been crushed into atoms. This was on March 7, 1877. It was not until the 9th of March that the great battle was fought, and then General Loring's advice was followed, and the result was a decided victory.'

Hayes has returned to Washington after a cheerless pleasure trip to New York.

Chamberlain has qualified as a practicing lawyer in the Courts of New York.

Grant is off for Europe.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, May 17.—The Roumanians have been working incessantly at the Kalafat fortifications. They have now 40 guns in the batteries bearing on Widdin. They have built 12 redoubts to cover the crossing of the Danube, all of which will be finished by Tuesday next. Rustchuck is enormously strong, having 200 guns mounted, besides five gun-boats. Turkish deserters from there who have reached Giurgevo complain of bad food and sickness in the Turkish army. The Russians have not yet advanced. The Turks are fortifying the passes of the Balkans. Abdul Kerim is drawing all his troops from Macedonia and Albania to the Danube. The National guard throughout the South are armed. All of the troops are moving northward. Reliable information has reached Frankfort that the Circassian insurrection is spreading.

PERA, May 17.—The success of the Turks and Circassians at Lookgoom-Kale was complete. They drove the Muscovite garrison and road guards all over the district, chasing them to Galgara which they also burnt. Hassan Pasha landed a new supply of rifles and cartridges to equip the Circassians. A formidable force is organized to march upon the railway line to Tiflis, aiming to destroy Kutas. Another large band was sent to raise the country in the rear of the columns of Russians which are attacking Batoum.

Enormous masses of Turkish cavalry are said to be visible opposite Galatz. An attempt to cross will be made by the Turks near Summitza in sailing vessels.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I have read a letter from a person for some years in close connection with Turkish government circles. The letter says the Grand Vizier is losing his head and Saffvet Pasha is at a loss what to do. There are frequent councils at which hints are thrown out as to whether it would not be better to treat with the Russians before they cross the Danube." The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Bey of Tunis, who was summoned by the Sultan to send a contingent, has excused himself on the score of financial inability, but will allow his subjects to join the Turks as volunteers.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Standard's* Versailles special says the scene in the Chamber when M Defouten appeared in tribune, and to read the message, is indescribable. The right applauded and the left hooted and yelled. Exclamations of fearful rage and insults were exchanged for ten minutes, some members were actually scuffling with one another.

LONDON, May 19.—Lloyd's agent at Valparaiso telegraphs that 17 ships totally wrecked, and forty damaged on the coast of Peru.

The advance of the Russians into Little Wallachia causes the greatest excitement. Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Batoum and it is believed to be the commencement of a great battle.

COLUMBIA, May 15.—The contest for Chief Justice of this State resulted in the election of Judge Willard. The fight, which has been in progress for the past month, was decided last night in the caucus held by the Democrats, and which lasted from 8 p. m until 3 a. m. to-day.

Governor Hampton chose to make this contest the touchstone of his own popularity and party strength, and the Democrats did not care to ignore the expressed preference of the great leader on this the first occasion of its being put to the crucial test. They have complied with his wishes for his sake, and nothing more. They consider that he has made, perhaps, a dangerous experiment for the consequence of which they will certainly hold him alone responsible, and they now regard their own unwilling work of to-day with feelings of scarcely concealed apprehension.

The Republicans are wholly dissatisfied, and make no secret of their chagrin and disappointment.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

PARIS, May 19.—The Senators of the left held a meeting and issued a manifesto to the nation which concludes: "Considering that the present crisis which has been raised without any reason amidst profound peace in the country, and in the presence of events abroad, alarms the interests of the country and justifies every distrust, it is necessary to re-assure France. The Senators of the left therefore, express their firm conviction that the Senate will not associate itself with any undertaking against Republican institutions, and they will energetically resist the policy which threatens the public peace. This vigorous protest and the manifesto of the deputies are producing a great impression. A new prorogation is expected and a dissolution three months after.') There was great excitement in Paris and in the provinces last night and to-day, but no disturbances.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senator Patterson is reported as quoting the President, that he would only appoint Republicans to office in the South, but in making his appointments he would take great care to get hold of the best men.

Secretary Sherman says that so far as the officers under his control were concerned, out and out Republicans, who stood by the party in the past, will receive consideration in preference to those who have only become Republicans since the advent of the present administration.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

IN the Town of
HILLSBORO, N. C.
KNOWN AS
T. J. GATTIS LOT.

Lot containing two acres, well watered; House with 9 Rooms, two story, in good repair.

For terms apply to
JAMES R. GATTIS,
may 16. 1m. Hillsboro, N. C.

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty.
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than elsewhere.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

UNPRECENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

Its Grand Single Number Drawing will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following scheme:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING at NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.
Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana,
and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

☞ Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5 Quarters, $2,50, Eighths, 1.25.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 capital Prize of		$100,000	$100,000
1 grand Prize of		50,000	50,000
1 grand Prize of		20,000	20,000
2 large Prizes of		10,000	10,000
4 large Prizes of		5,000	5,000
20 Prizes of		1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
10000	"	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of		$200	$20,000
100	"	100	10,000
100	"	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to			$522,500

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of La. } *Com'rs.*
Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Va. }

Write for Circulars or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans,

Third Grand Dollar Drawing.
Tuesday July 3.
Capital Prize, $20,000 Tickets $1 each.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed,
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

J. M. MURRIE, C M HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON,
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the highest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY,.....MAY 23 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1-50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Wheat is heading out freely.

Our New Sign.

No need to ask now where the Recorder office is. The new sign is out in its huge and elegant proportions, and he who runs may read. It is the work of W. B. Jones who has established himself here, and who has proved himself a superior artist in his line. His work cannot be excelled, and we commend him to the public as worthy of a liberal patronage.

Tobacco Ads.

We call attention to the ad. of H. A. Reams of the celebrated Reams' Warehouse at Durham. Reams is the pioneer in what has grown to be such an enormous business in thriving Durham, and maintains the character that so early give him prominence as one of the most judicious and successful salesmen in the South.

And there is the ad. of E. J. Parish who now owns and occupies the splendid Warehouse near Blackwell's factory. Mr Parish is one of the best judges of tobacco in the country and with his sound judgment and active energy stands second to none in the business in which he has embarked. He has had the experience of several years, and will do all he promises.

Gattis House.

We had no room last week to notice the ad. of the sale of this valuable property. It is well worth attention, being most eligibly situated, within two hundred yards of the Court House, and one hundred from the Episcopal Church, with a lot large enough for a small farm or a good sized market garden.

The terms of sale will be favorable.

Hot weather burst upon us in earnest on Wednesday, and since then the mercury has frequently run up to 88 in the shade. Better late than never. We have used fire in our office since the first of October—seven months and a half. Now we will save our wood for next winter.

Cooley is making rapid progress with his new house and will be able to occupy it in less than ten days if he goes on as he has begun.

Episcopal convention begins at Charlotte on the 30th inst.

New Tobacco Factory.

Clair Brown has opened a new factory here for the manufacture of plug. We wish him great success, and would be glad to see others follow in his footsteps. There is room and inducement for many more. This makes four plug factories here, besides the large smoking factory of H. P. Jones.

But the tobacco Warehouse is not occupied, and supplies come mainly from Durham, or by private purchase.

Fishing is all the rage, and Eno has turned out some very respectable "red eye" and black perch, and Walter Thompson is always sure of a bunch of very sizeable chub. The *Albemarle Times* to the contrary, we *do* know something about fish; only we want many more than we have. Hence we advocate their artificial propagation.

A tri weekly freight train will soon be run from Durham to Goldsboro. The regular freight between Goldsboro and Charlotte will only be run three times a week. Capt. Andrews informs us that he regrets the plan to run the tri weekly from Hillsboro, instead of Durham to Goldsboro, was found to be impracticable for the present.

Our valued young friend E. S. Nash, has removed from Wilmington where he has achieved a high business reputation, to Savannah, Ga, where probably fortune has opened up to him a wider view. Success to him wherever he goes.

See notice of the Programme of Commencement for which we are indebted to the Raleigh *Observer* through its Chapel Hill correspondent.

Our foreman commends our friend S. R. Carrington at Durham to the consideration of all visiting or passing that place. Sterling is very close to the rail road, and there is no difficulty in finding him out.

Trinity College.

We are indebted to Messrs. T. White Willion, and Joseph Kinsey for an invitation to attend the Commencement party on Thursday evening, June 14th, and will gladly avail ourselves of it, if we can possibly do so.

Caldwell Institute.

Don't forget the Closing Exercises of this School on Friday June 1st. Dr Craven will be there and no doubt the occasion will be an interesting one.

It is the son of Mr. Lovejoy, the old teacher at Raleigh, and not the old gentleman himself who will open a school at Durham.

Commencement.

We take from the Chapel Hill correspondence of the Raleigh Observer the following programme of the Commencement exercises. It will be seen that they begin on Tuesday the 5th of June, winding up on Thursday night with the ball to the young folks, the crowning glory of the festival. The high repute of the Orators of the occasion will draw many to the Hill. But we hope that the higher motive of lending countenance and encouragement to the institution, struggling in its new birth, will prove the strongest attraction.

CHAPEL HILL, May 12, 1877.

DEAR OBSERVER: The programme for Commencement week is at last completed and I will in this letter give your readers the benefit of it, hoping that many of them will avail themselves of our invitation to be present.

TUESDAY. JUNE 5TH.

At 7½ p. m; the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies meet.

At 9 p. m; hop in the ball room given by the students.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH.

11 a. m. Address before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies by Judge D. G. Fowle.

3 p. m. Dr. C. F. Deems will deliver the sermon before the Senior Class.

7½ p. m. Original orations by the representatives of Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies:—

From the "Phi": W. L. Hill—subject, "Man has done nobly, he will do nobler still;" F. D. Winston—subject, "Centennial;" Jno. M. Manning—subject, Patriek Henry."

From the "Di": H. T. Watkins—subject, "William A. Graham;" A. D. Jones—subject, "How can they teach unless they be taught?" Julius Johnston—subject, 'No Utopia here."

9½ p. m. German in the ball room given by the students.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH.

11 a. m. Address by Gov. Z. B. Vance on the "Life and character" of Gov. David L. Swain.

12½ p. m. Address by Hon. W. L. Steele.

3 p. m. Graduating speeches by the senior class: F. M. Fremont, subject: "Foreign Immigration;" W. B. Phillips, subject: "Woman in Politics;" J. M. Baker, subject: "The Spectroscope;' J. C. Powell, subject: "Philosophy of Crime;' J. C. Taylor, subject: "Advancement of Japan within the last decade.'

After the senior speaking, delivering diplomas and reading reports of students will follow.

9 p. m. Grand ball given complimentary to senior class, by students of the University.

The celebrated Salem Cornet Band will furnish the brass music, and Rufus Stanley's Italian Band, of Raleigh, will accommodate the dancers. Every arrangement possible for the comfort and pleasure of our visitors will be made. Nearly all of the leading railroads in the State have reduced fare one-half, and it is hoped that the others will extend the same privilege to our visitors. For the convenience of all I will state that certificates to entitle visitors to the return trip will be issued from the office of the secretary of the marshals immediately after the closing of the exercises each day, morning and afternoon. It is requested by the marshals that visitors secure certificates as early as possible after their arrival.

The accommodations in Chapel Hill are being increased. Hacks will be at Durham, and everything will be in readiness by the 5th, 6th and 7th of June.

German Millett.

If half of what is claimed for this grain be true, it ought to supplant oats as a forage crop, being four times as productive, being greedily eaten by stock, and being of rapid growth and maturity. It can be sown any time between the first of May and the middle of July, and is ready for the cradle in sixty days; but being strong in stalk, and tenacious of its seed, can wait on the farmer a month or more. The production of seed is enormous, and the yield from four to six thousand pounds of hay, and it is claimed that it will give two cuttings during the season.

But it is not a crop for poor ground or slovenly culture. It must be well put in. Then it will repay all trouble. The economy of trouble which characterizes the Southern farmer may maintain the ascendancy of oats; and this is the only advantage oats possesses.

It is not altogether an experiment here. Last season Mr. W. B. Gordon sowed an acre after he cut off a crop of wheat from the ground, and it was ripe in sixty days. This year he has enlarged his crop, and as he prepared his ground with much care, we shall watch the results with interest.

Tom Evans.

In the last number of the sprightly Reidsville *Times* Tom puts many questions to us about Hillsboro, and its people and doings. Our boys are so far ahead with this issue, that we are not able to reply this week, but will do so in our next.

Secess to the TIMES.

We learn that T. B. Long has been investigating the affairs of Post Office at Chapel Hill, and the consequence is that H. B. has to step down and out.

The children and young folks of St. Matthew's Church, and the ladies of the Messes. Nash & Miss Kollock enjoyed themselves in the pleasures of a pic-nic on Saturday in the shades of the Occonneeche mountains. Our reporter failed to put in an appearance, and we can give no details of the proceedings.

C. A. Hart.

See ad. of this gentleman which appears in this issue. Mr. Hart has seized upon the rising fortunes of our prospering sister town, and established himself in a branch of business much needed and hitherto much neglected. He is no new hand at the business, but brings to it ripe experience and sound judgment. Let Orange and Person give him abundant patronage, & stop one of the many drains which sweep their money out of the State.

Fire at Durham.

We learn that quite a destructive fire occurred at Durham on Saturday afternoon at about five o'clock by which the tobacco factory of R. T. Faucett & Co, the carriage factory of Col. Parish, and five or six small buildings were consumed. The fire is supposed to have caught from the engine, igniting the roof of the factory. Most of the tobacco, both plug and smoking, was saved. There was an insurance of about $4500 on the factory. We suppose the machinery is a total loss.

A Wiseacre.

The witling *local* of the *Albemarle Times* sneers at what he calls our attempt to enlighten the people upon the culture of tobacco, and the stocking of our waters with fish. Wiser folks than that local see nothing to sneer at in any suggestions tending to the advancement of any interest of any part of the State. But we are not surprised at *him*; he gives us the measure of his mental calibre when he speaks of us as a "mountain editor!" Has the school master been abroad in the region enlightened (!) by the *Times*? If not, he should not tarry on the way.

Think of Hillsboro, nearly two hundred miles from the foot of the Blue Ridge, being classed as a mountain town! Shades of Occonneechee!

The "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from Opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances, and by allaying the usual Stomach and Bowel Disorders of Babyhood keeps the Child from fretting and crying, so injurious to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents.

Our friend and subscriber, Mr. John S. Stroud of Chatham dropped into our sanctum on Saturday and entertained us with the news of his section. We learn from him, that the wheat crop is promising a fair average, but that cotton is not coming up well, and much will have to be replanted, or have to give way to corn. This may be providential. We are sorry to learn that the Diphtheria, which scourged the County of Chatham so cruelly last year has appeared in the Southwestern part of this County in the Lloyd neighborhood with fatal result.

We hear from Mr. Stroud for the first time the news of more trouble in the Post Office at Chapel Hill. The securities of H. B. are represented as again sufferers.

Randolph Macon

We return thanks to the Commencement officers of Randolph Macon for an invitation to attend the Commencement on the 21st of June. The address before the Societies will be delivered by Dr. Charles F. Deems. If possible, we will accept the flattering invitation.

Brother Bouldin throws us into the shade with his asparagus. He carries his cutting back to the garden of Pocohontas, while we could only brag on the little matter of sixty years.

Burglary.

The convictions and sentences of Court week seem to have left no impression of terror behind them and the next crop of criminals promises to be a large one. Less than a week after the adjournment of Court a negro was committed to jail, caught stealing flour near Cedar Grove. And now we have another case, though like Mrs. Glass' rabbit, he has to be caught first. On Tuesday night a rogue effected an entrance into the store of C. M. Parks, by taking out one of the windows, and removing the inside shutters. Being in, he took out one of the money drawers, containing about $15 in small change, and carried it off. It was found next day near the old brick school house. No clue to the thief yet.

Bouldin in Luck

The Danville *Times* says: Mr. J. H. C. ——— of Roxboro, N. C; pulled out a ten dollar note to pay for the TIMES and he had not sold his tobacco, either. We remarked to him, we would bet five to one that he made his own meat and bread. He said, he did.

Coming into town with that amount of money, the presumption was strong that he was farming on the right principles.

THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL.

There are at least one hundred thousand musicians and music lovers in the South, who never have seen a copy of the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL; or do not even know that such a magazine is in existence. Each, and all of this vast musical army are herewith invited to enclose TWENTY-FIVE CENTS and receive the JOURNAL ON TRIAL FOR THREE MONTHS; or if they prefer, send us a three cent stamp for a Specimen Copy. Address the publishers.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

FALSE IMPRESSION.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c; &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mebanesville.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous ailments, rheumatism and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally 'works wonders." The botanic ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salubrious. It contains some of the most potent tonics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The Bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—Receipts of leaf tobacco at the warehouses were as usual light on Monday, but on yesterday were quite heavy. Although two sales were carried on the offerings were not all disposed of. The bulk of the tobacco put upon the market continues, as in the past since last year's crop began to come in, to be of inferior quality, and even this is often marketed in bad order. The farmers are anxiously inquiring when the prices will improve, and they insist that much of what is being offered is selling for less than the actual cost of production.—Danville *Register*.

The Charlotte *Democrat* coincides with us in regard to Judge Cox' decision. Obedience to the law, but impartial justice to our own people, is our principle.

Hot, hotter, hottest. If it goes on as it has begun, we will omit degrees of comparison and use the superlative only.

The blazing sun calls for that shade on the streets which the poor mutilated trees are unable to give.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

REAMS' WAREHOUSE.

DURHAM, N. C. May 19.

Lugs	—Dark	4 to 5
	Red,	5 to 7
Bright Lugs	—Com.	6½ to 8
	Medium,	8 to 10
	Good,	11 to 15
	Fancy,	16 to 20
Red Leaf	—Com. dark,	5 to 6½
	Good,	7 to 8
	Fine,	8 to 10
Bright Wrap.	—Com.	10 to 14
	Medium,	15 to 18
	Fine,	25 to 40
	Extra,	50 to 70

Good brights in good order sell well. I think prices will be better when the order is improved.

DANVILLE, VA. May 19th.

Lugs.—New Com.		4.00 to 5.00
" Good.		5.00 to 6.00
Common Bright,		8.00 to 10.00
Good.		10.00 to 12.00
Leaf.—Common,		6.00 to 8.00
Good,		10.00 to 12.00
Common Bright,		15.00 to 20.00
Good,		25.00 to 40.00
Old Wrap. com.		15.00 to 20.00
" "	Good,	25.00 to 30.00
" "	Fine,	35.00 to 40.00
" "	Extra,	45.00 to 60.00

CALL AT THE

DURHAM

HARDWARE STORE

AND

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

Hardware

At

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

Solicits consignment of GOODS, WARES, and Merchandise all kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE,** especially GREEN and DRY FRUITS.

April 18 1877.

☞ DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome Striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c. 90c, and $1, well worth $1, 1,10, 1,15 and $1,25;
Good Black Silks from 85c. up to $3 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our $1.18 at $1, 1,25 1,50 and $2 per yard;
Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;
Good Double-Width Alpacas at 25 worth 35c. at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c. at 40 worth 50c, at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion;
Domestic Ginghams at 8⅓c. per yard worth 12½c, at 10c. worth 16⅔c;
Wash Poplins at 8⅓, worth 12½, at 10c. worth 15c, at 12½, worth 16⅔c. at 16⅔c. worth 20;
Printed Delaine at 8⅓c. per yard worth 20c;
Printed Percales at 12½c, per yard worth 25c—these are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambries at 8⅓c. per yard worth 12½c;
Chevoit Shirtings at 8⅓, 12½ 15, 16⅔, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth $1,25;
Black Cachemires, Delanes, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;
Satin Striped Muslins at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37½c, per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.;
Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known;
Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;
Marseilles Quilts at $3 and $5 worth $5 and $8;
Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at $3 worth $5 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth $7;
Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth 1.25 worth 1,75;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 16⅔, 20, 25, 30c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;
Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c. and 35 worth 50c;
Cotton Cloaking for children's wear at 50c. some of which is worth $1 per yard;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 30c. per pound;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 35c. per pound;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1,75 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete.
French Wove Corsets at 50c. worth 75c, at 75c., worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgings—20,000 yards purchased at the large auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;
Edging from 4c. to $6,50 per yard;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 5c. per yard;
Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;
Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 40 and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsatta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be laundried before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $2,50 when laundried.

We have also 1,000 other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions

in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for Cash. We have out one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy a cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1c. per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.

May 16.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET: RICHMOND, VA.

sept. 13 6m.

Stolen---Reward.

THERE was stolen from my premises near Raleigh, Friday night, 11th inst., a light bay horse, with black mane and tail, white spot in his forehead and right hind foot white. The horse has also a lump on the breast caused by the puncture of a shaft. Said horse is about 9 years old, and weighs about 1200 lbs. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the animal.

W. R. COX,
may 2 4t. Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Danville Times copy twice and send bill to this office.

10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons and Reward Motto, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. 100 samples, worth $1, sent postpaid for 75c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S, SONS, Established 1830. BOSTON.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated

HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters, Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Rands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

THE

VIRGINIA PROTECTION

L I F E

INSURANCE COMPANY,

RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $ 50,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.

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October 9th '76 1y.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENERY

Fancy Goods and Notions,

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will be up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21 1y.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY...JANUARY 25, 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $7—12 months $15
1 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
" 3 " $15—6 " $25—12 " $40
Half column 3 months $25—6 mo. $40—12 mo. $65
column 3 months $45—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

STOCK RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

The following, from the Son of the Soil, is as sound as the suggestions from that paper usually are:

"We have always been an earnest advocate of stock-raising in the South. We regard it as a safer, surer, more remunerative and less laborious occupation than the raising of the so-called staples, cotton, cane, tobacco and rice. We would not, by any means discontinue the culture of these products, but we would restrict somewhat, and enlarge our herds of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.

"Our genial climate enables us to raise any and all the above at less prices than it costs our Northern and Western brothers to carry theirs through a single winter. Our markets are the best in the country, and anything approaching respectability finds ready sale at remunerative prices.

"We have urged the subject of sheep husbandry upon our farmers as a sure and speedy means of recuperating their lands and of keeping money in the purse at the same time.

"We would not wish to convey the impression that because our climate is mild, no shelter or extra feed is required. Both are necessary, but the buildings may be less expensive than are requisite in higher latitudes, and the food can be provided with the merest trifle of labor. It is only a couple of months that anything worth the mention is required, but during that time it is required, or suffering and loss are sure to result.

"There is no reason why the South may not be par excellence the growing portion of the country, and if our farmers will drop a little cotton, cane, rice, etc; and give some little attention to a crop that feeds and en tiates itself, they will find themselves prosperous, contented and happy."

VUELTA ABAJO.

The celebrated tobacco of Cuba is produced in a certain portion of the western part, and is called *Vuelta Abajo*. Throughout the eastern part of Cuba the tobacco raised is only sorted into three classes, and no effort is made to improve its quality, or even to put it up in a way to give it a fair appearance for the purpose of insuring a ready sale at remunerative prices. Many improvements have been introduced there: First, in the wash or mixture with which the leaf is sprinkled before packing; secondly, in the selection or sorting of the leaves into six classes; thirdly, in the manner of making and tying the manajos or hands; and finally, in the form of the bales and mode of placing the manajos in them. By means of this wash, the inferior leaf of the eastern part of Cuba, or *Vuelta arriba* acquires strength, elasticity, and softness, (fit to twist into fair-looking cigars,) a better flavor, finer color and appearance, and increased aroma and fragrance; consequently it brings a much highter price in the market. It is well known that the tobacco raised in the district of Gibara, and brought to that port for embarkation, is about the most inferior article raised in the island that is ever brought to market. The price there is generally $8 to $10 per 100 pounds, in bales averaging 125 pounds; the same article, thus prepared and packed, has been obtained in Havana repeatedly, per bale, $51 for first and seconds $40 for thirds, $34 for fourths, $25 to $30 for fifths, and $15 to $16 for sixths and sevenths, as seven classes have sometimes been sorted. In Matanzas, at a time when tobacco was dull, $25,50 were received for 100 pounds, assortment, and at another time $36.

MORE BRAINS AND LESS MUSCLE.

In a recent number of Scribner, George E. Waring thus alludes to the progress in and among our farmers: "If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best blood—or, in other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other fields of labor. The influences which lead these best of the farmers' sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life—a life where that part of us which has been developed by the better education and better civilization for which, in this century, we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others." That Mr. Warling is correct is clearly proven by the increase in the number of farmers' clubs which are to be found in nearly every neighborhood. It was this unsatisfied desire which caused the rapid and unprecedented spread of the Granger movement, and if the sociable feature of the organization is fully appreciated and kept alive its ultimate success is assured. If, however, as is too often the case, the whole strength of the organization is used in the effort to make money and avoid middlemen, it will soon show signs of failure in the decreasing energy of its members.

RAISING HOGS.

Every farmer can raise corn, hay, pork and manure cheaper than he can buy them. I pre-ent some suggestions concerning the raising of hogs. Have a clover lot in sight of the mansion. Put your hogs on the clover when it commences to blossom; and give them only one half of the corn which is usually given to hogs raised in the woods. Keep a trough filled with ashes, throw in this a little copperas, and salt occasionally. Haul up rotten wood and charcoal occasionally; they will eat this with avidity and it will keep them healthy, and prevent cholera and other diseases. Have your lot convenient to water. To prevent rogues stealing them, pen your hogs every night near the dwelling house. After your wheat and oats are cut, put your hogs in the fields to eat up the shattered grains and change occasionally from the wheat and oat fields to the clover lots. Feed them also with the kitchen slops, vegetables and fruit. Fatten on corn, peas and potatoes, and you will have cheaper and better meat than you can buy.—*Peter R. Hines, in N. C. Farmer.*

A CHEAP REMEDY FOR THE TOBACCO RLY.—Wm. F. Taylor, a reliable gentleman, gives the annexed receipt for bugs on pumpkin, watermelon or cucumber vines, and it is recommended for tobacco plants. In planting his pumpkins last year he soaked the seed in mayapple root tea, and was not troubled with bugs. The replanting was done without soaking, and the bugs destroyed them. He discovered them on his melons, which had not been soaked, but on applying the tea to the vines the bugs immediately disappeared. Let the farmers try it on their tobacco plants. It is simple and costs but little trouble.—Western Tob. *Journal.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—It is a mistake to say that sheep husbandry won't pay in this section of the State. It will pay and can be made a profitable business. An instance of this comes to us from Jones county. A few years after the war Mr. Franklin Foy invested $35 in sheep. Since then he has sold $900 worth of wool and lambs, and has at present between 300 and 400 head of sheep in his pastures—all the result of a $36 investment. And there is the manure beside. Sheep raising is a growing and profitable business, and no farmer should be without them. The essentials to success are the right kind of stock.—Goldsboro *Messenger.*

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for CASH or Instalments or let until paid for than ever before offered. Waters' Grand Square and Upright Pianos and Organs (including their New Souvenir and Boudoir) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. 2 Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $38. 5 Stops $68. 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88. 12 Stops $100 Cash, not used a year. In perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELLING Agents Wanted. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet Music at half price.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, *Manufacturers*, and Dealers, 40 East 14th St. Union square, N. Y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.
No. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Patent Portable & Stationary Engines

Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

The Maryland Eye and Ear Institute.
No. 66 North Charles St., Baltimore.
Incorporated April 9, 1869.
President, Hon. J. W. Dobbin, Judge Superior Court.
The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases, skilful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.
Dr. GEORGE RULLING.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

CONFEDERATE
Bills, Bonds and Postage Stamps Wanted.
$40 for rarest bills. $6 for rarest stamps. I will pay to send immediately. Other U. S. curiosities, etc. AMERICAN STAMP CO. Box 4045, New York.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY Terms of Advertising are offered for newspapers in the State of NORTH CAROLINA. Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. Refer to Editor of this Paper.

HEED THE Words of Advice,
RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.
Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all Diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Chills and Fever, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Prostration of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever been so successful as TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS
REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS
NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 39 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.
This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."
New York, August 30, 1875.
DR. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—When in Aiken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.
ALFRED CUMMING,
120 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.
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1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

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Condensed Time Table. in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	4.55	A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.35	"
" Greensboro	9.55	"
" Danville,	12.23	P. M.
" Dundee,	12.48	"
" Burkeville,	3.03	"
Ar. at Richmond,	7.45	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond,	7.50	A. M.
" Burkville	10.40	"
" Dundee,	2.53	P. M.
" Danville	3.37	"
" Greensboro	5.40	"
" Salisbury,	8.15	"
" Air-Line jct.	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.57	"

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.56 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.41p m	Ar. 12.20p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	6.15 "	Lv 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.30 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 12.34 p. m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 10,15 p m connects with Northern bound Trains at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east.
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